

Established February, 1845.


PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping

Steamers.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

 The **CGA Steamship**
Albion, Captain **LEWIS,** will be
despatched for the above
Ports on **SUNDAY,** the 28th Instant, at
Daylight.

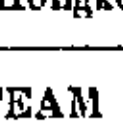
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 24, 1888. 1782

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
Ancona
will leave for the above

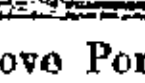


E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 Hongkong, October 22, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
 Steamship *Berganza*
 will leave for the above
 place about 24 hours after her arrival with
 the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 Hongkong, October 22, 1888.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

 The Steamship
Pembrokehire,
D WILLIAMS, Com'r and
Agent, will be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 31st
Instant.


For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 24, 1888. 178

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The British Barque
Carrier Dove,
DUKEKE, Master, having only
limited space left, will have
quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.
Hongkong, October 24, 1888. 178

 The 3/3 L.I. American Ship
Leading Wind,
HINCKLEY, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 13, 1888. 1765

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 3/3 L.I. American Ship
Great Admiral,
J. F. LOWELL, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 18, 1888. 1555

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *ON*
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co
Hongkong, October 19, 1888. 1765

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**
THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above

1 Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are authorized to ACCEPT
RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D.
1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the MARINE DEPART-
MENT, are prepared to take all classes of
INSURANCE at Current Rates, Payable
either here or in London and (or) the Prin-
cipal Eastern and Australian Ports.

AENHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents for
THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
Marine Branch.

Hongkong, October 20, 1888. 1760

The Chairman.—The ideas as to cholera are very loose. Anybody that vomits and purges has cholera. If you are found at the street vomiting you have got cholera. Dr. Cantlie—It comes in epidemics. The Chairman—A man has no business to vomit or purge here. He must have cholera if he does. Captain Deane tried to construct a chain which should make the house or tenant of the room responsible, and in the event of his illness the person in charge of the premises, but he could not define clearly what constituted a person in charge, nor when a landlord or rent collector could be held responsible. A difficulty also arose as to the word medical practitioner, it being pointed out that the by-laws left out of their scope the many Chinese "doctors" not registered. The Board not arriving at any clearer ideas on these points after discussing the matter for twenty minutes, the by-laws were adjourned.

SHOOTING CASE ON BOARD A BRITISH STEAMER.

Alfred Postlewhite, mess-room steward on board the British S. S. *Victoria*, was again brought before Mr Pollock in the Police Court to-day on the charge of shooting at and wounding a Chinese tallyman who was employed tallying coals on board the vessel.

Dr P. Jordan—I am medical practitioner and Health Officer. I examined the Chinaman shot on board the *Victoria*. I found a bullet wound midway between the lobe of the right ear and the angle of the jaw. On examining it closer, I found a bullet near the cartilage of the nose. I made a small incision and drew out the bullet. I found it had injured some of the bones of the face and I got out two or three loose fragments of bone. I dressed the wound and sent the patient to the Hospital. I do not think he was in much pain. I should say the marks on the bullet were caused by some other means than by its contact with the bone.

H. Elhore said—I am Acting Sergeant of Police. I saw a very slight scratch on the lamp about a quarter of an inch. The mark on the lamp corresponded with the mark on the bullet.

Loi Cheong said he was talking on board. He was hit from behind with a revolver shot. A few minutes before being shot he saw an Englishman with a revolver and some waste, evidently cleaning it.

His Worship said—I have considered this case and I come to the conclusion that the revolver was fired by accident. It was a very unfortunate accident and it was a pity the defendant took to cleaning arms, for I presume he was not well acquainted with them. I think that this was purely an accident. The defendant imagined that this revolver was already unloaded, and he had not the slightest intention of firing off a loaded revolver. On the other hand the 3rd engineer was very much to blame for leaving the revolver loaded. He seems to have been a very nervous man. He lost some things out of the cabin before and kept a revolver loaded for the protection of his property. Unfortunately he loaded it the night before this occurrence and forgot to unload it. This was most negligent indeed on his part and very reprehensible. He knew that the defendant was in the habit of cleaning out his cabin and that boys might in fun put the trigger of a revolver as they unfortunately will sometimes do. It was most important for him to be sure that that revolver was unloaded. The first thing he ought to have thought of was the unloading of the revolver. The defendant in this case was, I think, very unfortunate, and it was only lucky that no much more serious accident did not occur. I think this is a case in which the defendant has not committed any crime at all in the eyes of the law, and I order him to be discharged.

TO A MANILA LOTTERY TICKET, —THAT DID NOT WIN.

Ticket from Manila, Fortune's office? "Thou didst not fulfil a Trust I placed in thee!" Not a penny thou didst give. Even didst thou get? Nothing that could lift a fellow out of debt.

Oh! the chicks I numbered, Hatching one by one, Visions unnumbered By a shroff on shore. Oh! the airy buildings That I built in Spain, Now the merry giddings Off the broad again.

Ticket! when thy figure Lured me on to buy, Was there e'er a bigger Fool on earth than I? Yet thy number pleased me, Good resolves did melt, And the shoptan squeaked me, Knowing how I felt.

—Chinese Times.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.) Thursday, Oct. 25.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING. Ng Kum Tai was charged with the larceny of a gold chain, the property of Harry Balthus, chief officer of the S. S. *Fortan*, on the 21st August last; and a woman named Leung Ahn was charged with receiving the chain knowing it to have been stolen. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following gentlemen were sworn as a jury:—Messrs E. C. Barradas, J. W. Croker, J. D. Logan, J. M. Forbes, J. Leary, P. A. L. Ariss and A. M. Baptista.

The Attorney General (Hon. E. L. O. Maller) said that the chain was stolen from the complainant's berth on the *Fortan* and was afterwards found in a pawnshop, the ticket relating to it being afterwards got in the possession of the second prisoner, who pointed out the first prisoner as the person who had given her the watch to pawn.

The complainant gave evidence as to his discovery of the loss of his chain. In Yeung, P. C., stated that the second prisoner told him the first prisoner gave her the chain to pawn, which the first prisoner admitted at the time of his arrest. In the second prisoner's house a quantity of electroplate was found.

The prisoner, who it appears, had talked fluently to the police in Punt, professed to be ignorant of any language but Malay. Through a Malay interpreter he cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution to considerable length.

The jury unanimously found both prisoners guilty. His Lordship said that although the prisoners were not indicted for it, there were some goods produced in Court which he thought there could be no question had come into their possession feloniously, as these articles had been sworn to as having been stolen from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. The sentence upon the first prisoner would be three years' hard labour, which was the heaviest punishment the Court could inflict according to the Ordinance under which the charge was brought, and the reason why he made the sentence so heavy was because the kind of case was very common with a number of men who went about among ships in the harbour ready at any moment when the opportunity offered to drop into the officers' or passengers' cabins and steal anything they could pick up. The sentence on the woman would be one of twelve months' imprisonment.

This concluded the sessions.

CRICKET.

H. K. C. C. v. 58TH REGIMENT. The above match will commence at 2 p.m. to-morrow and continue on Saturday at 11 a.m. The following are the eleven:—

H. K. C. C. 58TH REGT.
E. J. Coxon (Capt.) (Maj. Churchill (Capt.)
Major Johnston, R.E. E. O. Smith.
Major Miles, R.E. A. Lloyd.
O. M. Blair, R.E. E. E. Higginbotham.
D. S. Davis. C. P. Puder.
T. S. Smith. H. C. Huntsman.
A. de C. Seaman, M.S. F. H. Johnston.
De Spier, R.N. J. E. L. Johnston.
C. S. Barff. Corp. Spinks.
Captain Stanley. Pte. Taylor.
A. N. Other. Pte. Warburton.

By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the Officers of the 58th Regt., their Band will play on Saturday afternoon. Tiffin on the ground on Saturday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR EMIGRATION LAWS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." 25th October, 1898. Sir, I see that attention was drawn, in the Times meeting of the Legislative Council, to the unsatisfactory working of the emigration checks in this Colony. The Attorney General spoke very pertinently on the subject of kidnapping, and upon the common expedient adopted by emigrants of making themselves scarce after they have obtained passage. The question is, Do any of these emigrants who jump overboard off Green Island ever appear on landing and complain to the Police of having been kidnapped? If they do not, the odds are that the view taken by the Attorney General is not very far wrong—Yours,

REASON. [Like most matters in which the Chinese are concerned, there is doubtless a good deal of money-seeking and money-getting all round. The crimping houses, however, bear a very bad name, and it is said that crimps habitually pass themselves off as agents for the Government, and take their places on board before the ship leaves. What our correspondent says is, at the same time, curious. If no complaints are made, then either the men kidnapped are afraid, or they are guiltily mixed up with the crimps.—Ed. C.M.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following in the concluding part of yesterday's meeting:—

EDUCATIONAL. The Chairman said, with reference to the increase of \$240 for an assistant master at Wanchai, there was a demand for English teaching there, and it was far from the Central School. As to the increase shown under the Central School heading, they were apparent and not real; for instance, the increase to the Head Master, \$720. The Governor was determined to amalgamate rent and salary as far as possible, as never a satisfaction, and in course of time all allowances for rent would disappear, the allowance for rent being added to salary.

Hon. W. M. Deane asked if there would be residence for any responsible master at the new Central School.

The Chairman said some of the masters would live there. The present Head-master objected to their living at the school.

Hon. W. M. Deane—A large building like that ought not to be left without some one in charge.

Hon. P. Ryrie—Was it not the idea they should have a boarding College?

The Chairman said—That has been given up. I think. There will, of course, be a caretaker.

Hon. J. Dell-Irving—Will the present Central School be sold?

The Chairman said—Yes, and it is hoped the sum obtained for it will go far towards recouping for the expense of the new building.

With regard to the addition of \$1,000 under the heading of grants-in-aid, the Colonial Secretary said the present vote was found to be insufficient. The Inspector of Schools had represented that the number of schools was increasing so rapidly and education advancing so much that the present vote of \$17,000 was inadequate. The Secretary of State had given it as his opinion that the sum voted for education should be decided by the Council with regard to the finances of the Colony, and whatever sum the Council passed, the Government would be bound to pay.

The result had been that on one or two occasions the Inspector had had to give less to teachers than they would otherwise have received under the grant-in-aid scheme. It was to prevent the possibility of making any reduction of that kind that the Inspector had recommended this increase.

The vote was approved.

MEDICAL—FEMALE NURSES FROM SAIGON. The Colonial Secretary said that under this heading there was a considerable increase. In the first place, there was the salary of an Assistant Superintendent, \$1,440. The Sanitary Board had recommended that an epidemic hospital should be erected, and that provision being made for some one to take charge. Ordinarily the Assistant Superintendent would give his services at the Civil Hospital, but if an epidemic broke out he would be transferred to the epidemic hospital. There was also an addition for what had been talked about for a long time, European female nurses. He had every reason to believe that within the next three or four months these nurses would be here. Accommodation would not be ready for them for some months, but temporary accommodation would be procured. They were Sisters of Charity from Saigon, and the only cause of delay was that the Lady Superior must get across from France to take their places at Saigon before she could transfer them.

Hon. J. Dell-Irving—Then it is the same as at Shanghai.

The Chairman—Yes, the sisters are com-

ing from the same institution, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Hon. J. Dell-Irving—It will be a great blessing to the patients.

Hon. J. Dell-Irving—I suppose there is no objection on the score of religion.

The Colonial Secretary—No, I think that has quite disappeared now, and I think it was a very silly one.

Hon. B. Layton—There has been no objection at Shanghai.

Hon. J. Dell-Irving—There was at one time.

The Colonial Secretary—Some difficulty was caused by Dr. Atkinson saying it was a sine quibus non that the nurses should be able to speak English, but the Secretary of State referred us to Singapore and Penang, where they have worked so well. They speak English sufficiently for all practical purposes, and they have the advantage of being able to communicate with foreign patients.

The Colonial Secretary explained that the vote for the Lock Hospital used to be provided for under miscellaneous services and kept as a special item, but the Secretary of State had given orders that it was now to be part and parcel of the Medical Department. The colony had now to pay the whole of the expenses, all fees under the Ordinance having been annulled.

The vote was approved.

POLICE. The Colonial Secretary explained the increase under this heading, including eight additional European constables, ten Indian, and eight Chinese. The eight additional Europeans were required on account of the increased population in the Hill district and Kennedy Town.

Hon. W. M. Deane said that part of this increase was nominal. Several of the men employed by the Registrar-General had now been transferred to the Police.

Hon. P. Ryrie said that the Police wanted a much larger addition than that.

Hon. W. M. Deane—We have no room to put them at present, but we are short just now. The other morning it was found that taking into account sick men and men on leave the force was 70 short.

Mr Ryrie—So you have got to make the best of it.

Mr Layton—And it is difficult to get them when they are wanted.

The Chairman said the item, \$1,000, under the head of police was another result of the Interpretation Committee's recommendation. The additional sum was put down for special services and knowledge of Chinese. When the papers were put on the table it would be seen that the sum given for knowledge of Chinese would be considerably increased and that greater encouragement would be given to learn the language. The same remarks applied to the Gael.

The vote was approved.

GAOL. The Colonial Secretary said there was an increase here of \$720 in the salary of the Superintendent. The Superintendent had pointed out that when he came out here he was informed he would have a house. He had a house of the size he expected, and he could not keep his family in it. The result was that he had to keep up two houses. For that reason the Governor thought it was only reasonable that he should get an increase. The other increases had been seriously called for for a long time.

Mr Dell-Irving—Yes, I think the men were underpaid.

The Colonial Secretary—There is no doubt that now we shall be able to get better men. Sometimes now we get very good men, but they do not stay.

Mr Dell-Irving—Do you get them here? The Chairman said—Yes, and some of the times they are very good men, but when they get something else to do they go away.

Captain Deane remarked, in connection with the Superintendent's salary, that the Police Magistrates got only \$3,840, and the latter \$4,080.

Mr J. Dell-Irving asked if the \$720 additional was in lieu of the present house.

The Colonial Secretary said it was not in lieu of anything. It was additional.

Mr Ryrie asked if there had been an inquiry about the late attempted escape of convicts, and if it was satisfactory to all concerned.

The Colonial Secretary said there had been an inquiry.

Mr W. M. Deane said this matter was not finished yet. It would come before the Supreme Court, but some of the men were still too ill to allow of the case being gone on with as yet.

The Attorney General remarked that with reference to the conduct of the accused, not that of the officials.

Mr Ryrie asked if any carelessness had been brought out.

The Colonial Secretary said the only thing seemed to have been about the ammunition. As far as anything else was concerned, everyone seemed to have done his duty.

The vote was approved.

MILITARY BRIGADE. The Colonial Secretary—The next is the vote for the Fire Brigade.

Mr Ryrie—Now we are coming to the important part. A good deal has been done in putting these six men in and raising the pay of the men, but you also want more men. I don't know. I don't know.

Mr Dell-Irving—There has been some talk about the private brigade being abandoned.

The Colonial Secretary—The Government would be only too glad to hear any suggestion.

Mr Ryrie—The other day the brigade was not used to what it ought to have been for want of men.

Mr Dell-Irving—It depends a good deal on when the new water supply comes, so that you will be able to fix the hose on the engine. Will that be ready?

The Colonial Secretary—In November, almost certain.

The Colonial Treasurer—It will make no difference to the Fire Brigade, because of the present distribution. I understand there is to be no new distribution, but that Ryman supply is to be added on to the Fire Brigade.

At present there was only one steamship, and the Sanitary Board as temporary measure suggested that another should be got. The whole thing was tentative, and if the Board said the two men could not accomplish the work they would deal with the matter again. The vote was agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned till Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Anadyr* arrived to-day with the French mail of 22nd inst. We take the following telegram from our exchanges:—

THE OUTBREAK IN ZANZIBAR. Zanzibar, Oct. 2.—The British flag has been hoisted at the Sultan's palace, which was going to the rescue of the British subjects at the disturbed parts of the coast.

Zanzibar, Oct. 6.—The insurgent natives have released the Sultan's son, which they captured, but have detained all the male British subjects who were on board, declaring, however, they will do them no harm.

London, Oct. 10.—The British Indians settled along the Zanzibar coast are great losers by the stoppage of trade there owing to the capture of the natives. It is reported that a German squadron has been ordered to the Zanzibar coast.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE REBELS OF THE AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN EMPIRES. St. Petersburg, Oct. 7.—The Russian press has been very busy in the last few days with the Emperor's Russia Joseph and William at Vienna, and say that they will tend to bring out troubles instead of appeasing the feelings which exist in Russia.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE CONTINENT. Bucharest, Oct. 4.—The Prince of Wales has arrived here and met with a most cordial reception.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—The Prince of Wales has returned to Hungary from Bucharest, and will accompany the Crown Prince Rudolph on the bear-hunting expedition.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY TO BE INCREASED. Cairo, Oct. 8.—It has been decided to increase the Egyptian army probably by one brigade.

ITALY AND THE FORT. Alghero, Sept. 30th.—A London telegram, dated the 30th inst., says:—Italy has informed the Porte that she would gladly see the Turks settle all rights in Africa. This is a very serious proposal, the place where she asserts sovereignty.

To escape from this dilemma, the Porte withdraws the proposal which it is desired to attach to the Suez Convention.

SURRENDER OF THE RAJA OF SIKKIM. Simla, Oct. 3rd.—The Raja of Sikkim has been half-brotherly surrendered to General Graham at Gwangong.

OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL. Colonel Mitchell's column has arrived at Tuesday, the capital of Sikkim, and was received with acclamation by the people.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY. (From Telegrams to the Times of the 22nd Sept.)

Paris, Sept. 22nd.—On passing through San Remo after the departure of Frederick III, I heard the following statement from one of the actors in the incident referred to:—The day after the departure of the Emperor, Mr. and Madame Zito, the proprietors of the villa he had occupied, reported his rooms to view the state in which they had been left. On opening the last drawer of a desk placed in the room of the Emperor they found two large volumes locked up. A sheet of paper which hung from these volumes showed that they were the "Fatebook of the illustrious ruler. Mr. Zito and his wife at once informed Colonel Mitchell of their discovery. A telegram was received at once in reply requesting them to carefully preserve this precious deposit, and announcing that a courier would be sent from Berlin to fetch it. On this incident a number of improbable statements have been based. Among these is the story that the Empress Victoria was detained at the State prisoner, and that she had not given up the diary of Frederick III. to be placed among the public archives. Now, it appears that these famous documents, which I believe to be inoffensive enough, are to be published. The correspondent of the Times at Berlin has obtained the diary from which he sends the following extracts to the public.

"July 13th, 1870.—Long interview with Bismarck. He received on the 12th, very late, from Madrid, the news of the renunciation of Prince Leopold. He considers peace as secured. He wants to return to Berlin. He is surprised at the turn which the war has taken. From which side it is also pacific. Although informed that France demands guarantees for the future, it is necessary to wait. That will also be arranged. I admire our conduct, that of the Prince, and the attitude of our newspapers. I learn from Paris that Napoleon has said to one of his former Ministers that he would have been sufficient to him, but that what had to be done was an end to the rivalry between France and Prussia.

"July 14th.—These warlike reports are confirmed.

"July 15th.—Bismarck announces that he will leave Paris and will take to sea the King at Brandenbourg. He considers that no concessions will no longer secure peace. He and Moltke have a moderate idea of the force and organization of the French army. I make a pressing demand, then, for the immediate mobilization of the army. I believe, in order that no time may be lost, and I demand that you announce it to the public.

"We both feel what is at issue. He gets into the carriage with me. Enthusiastic reception. The King's attention to the song 'Die Wacht am Rhein.' The strophes are quite appropriate."

"July 17.—Germany rises as one man; she will achieve her unity.

"July 18.—Three armies will be formed. I shall command that of the South. I have accordingly the most difficult task. An adversary formidable as the French army has to be fought with troops that have a grudge against us, and far from possessing the training of our school."

"July 19.—I receive my official nomination. Opening of the Reichstag. I am going with the King to Charlottenburg. The anniversary of the death of Queen Louise. We had heart we may prolong over the tomb of our mother. On leaving I said to my father that I desired to be interred under such auspices should succeed. The afternoon spent quietly with my wife and children.

"July 20.—Moltke advises me not to go South yet. Bismarck is quite of an opposite opinion. He advises me to announce my arrival to the monarch by an open telegram. The effect will be excellent. The King agrees to this. The telegrams are sent off."

"July 24.—Baptism of my last-born. Great ceremony. The King is too much affected to hold the child. Which of us will come back? But victory is certain. I am appointed to occupy a position of honor, and only upon above all to act on the flank of the principal army. I shall

scarcely be able to carry out great enterprises. The Crown Prince leaves for the south of Germany. He notices at Munich that King Louis has changed in personal appearance, and has become pale, thin, and nervous. He appears devoted to the national cause. He is in spite of the habitual attitude of Bismarck. At Stuttgart the King of Wurtemberg receives the Prince stiffly, but the Queen is more agreeable. She seems much affected. The Minister Varnbüler declares his patriotism, and on the Prince's departure a deputation manifests great enthusiasm."

"September 1.—Count Bismarck brings the news that Napoleon is in Sedan. The King, making an incredible joke, asks me what we shall do with Napoleon if he is made prisoner. The white flag floats over Sedan. Napoleon is taken to Reims. He is spoken to him. He says he will and General Reille. Cheers are not wanting; they are in proportion to the grandeur of the event. It was also asked if the event would have fortunate results. A flag of truce arrives. Bismarck, Moltke, and Reille form a circle round the King. I am at the side of His Majesty. Reille comes, he is overworked, but he does not want in dignity. He brings the King a letter from Napoleon. After having conferred with Bismarck, Moltke, and myself, the King dictates to Hatfield the draft of his reply, which is forwarded to Reille with his own hand. There was great difficulty in finding writing materials. I got paper, stamped with the eagle, from my saddle. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar provided the pen and ink. Two straw-bottomed chairs were placed on which an officer placed his hat. I signed the letter. Reille, who is a man of the world, very agreeable in every sense of the term. He was attached to my person in 1867, and the interest that I took in his life has been of advantage to him. When he had left the King and I fell into each other's arms. The remembrance of July 3 (Sedan) took possession of us. Immense joy of the troops. I could not restrain my tears when the hymn 'Nun danket alle Gott' was sung."

"September 2.—I am under the influence of this aphorism:—'History is the cruel tribunal of the world'—which I carried when I signed the letter. It is the difficulties. Napoleon comes, he is in the middle of a potato-field near Donchery. Bismarck and Moltke run up to him. He wanted easier conditions of capitulation, and the passage of the army into Belgium. Moltke thinks there are mere pretences, for the Emperor is in safety at Sedan. He fears for his carriage and baggage. Bismarck goes to look for a suitable lodging. Bismarck speaks to Napoleon. The King insists on unconditional surrender, but the officers may retire, on giving their words of honor. At midnight the capitulation was signed. Bismarck and Moltke return from their daily work. They have been seeking of everything except politics. Bismarck is decorated with the Iron Cross of the First Class. He proposes Wilhelmshöhe, and asks that Napoleon should be escorted from showing himself on the heights before the troops."

"We are going through the Bavarian province to Bellevue, where there is Imperial castle, with baggage wagons, and valets and postillions, provides a *la Longueville* (sic). We are received by General Castellana. Napoleon appears in full uniform at the entrance of the glass pavilion. He led the King. I shut the door and remained outside. Napoleon accepted the residence of Wilhelmshöhe, and learned with satisfaction that he was to have an escort of honour as far as the frontier. When in the course of conversation the Emperor suggested that he had had before him Frederick Charles, the Emperor of Russia, he said that there had only been myself and the Prince of Saxony. To the question 'Where was Frederick Charles?' the King replied, with a peculiar accent, 'With seven corps before Metz.' The King praised the French army and its bravery. It was with great approval, but added that it wanted the discipline which distinguished our army. Our artillery was the first in the world, and the French had not been able to resist it."

"After the interview, which lasted a quarter of an hour, the Emperor, on perceiving he held out one hand, while with the other he waved his hands, saying, 'I am not a conqueror, I am a man of peace.' He expressed his gratitude for the generosity which the King had shown him. I asked him if he had been able to rest a little during the night. He said that anxiety for his people had quite prevented sleep. On my expressing regret that he was not able to rest, he said that he had not been able to sleep for many days. He had received no news of the Emperor or the Prince Imperial, and he asked permission to telegraph to them in cipher, which was granted. We parted after shaking hands. His escort had formed new uniforms, while ours had suffered much in this course of the campaign. After he left a telegram in cipher was received from the Emperor. I sent it to the Secretary of State. It is feared that the results of the war will not meet the legitimate expectations of the German people."

"September 6.—I am at Rheims, staying at the Hotel d'Alsace. I give champagne exceptionally; otherwise, none was drunk with me while in campaign. Everywhere peace is wanted, and great is the anger against Paris. A distinction is drawn between the French and the Parisians. The people are surprised to see us walking about in civilian dress. I am told that Napoleon would not have ventured to expose himself thus. . . . I trust to the serious character of our people. It is a duty to work for the liberal organization of public and national life."

"The second part of the diary contains much new information about the creation of the German Empire. The Crown Prince asserts that during the negotiations at Versailles it was proposed to proclaim as King of France Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and that M. Thiers was not favourable to the scheme."

"Berlin, Sept. 24th.—Much interest is manifested in the extracts which have just been published from the private diary kept by the late Emperor. It is said that a war of 1870, but there are some who think that a little more discretion might have been exercised in the selection of the passages—for instance, those revealing that at Versailles there was considerable friction between the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck, that the latter drafted the letter by which the King of Bavaria, on behalf of his German fellow Sovereigns, invited King William to assume the Imperial dignity, and that in October, 1870, the Chancellor told the Grand Duke of Baden that after the war was over he would be to take aggressive action against the German people. It is expected that a revelation of this sort is quite important, as tending to stir up the slumbering members of the Imperial family by repeated Prince Bismarck as well as the Crown Prince of it."

"It cannot be pretended that the Emperor Frederick's diary, kept during the French war, adds much if anything to our knowledge of the events of that momentous struggle; but it is interesting as throwing fresh and fuller light on the noble character and aims of its author, as well as a certain side-light on the incidents of the time which

are already matter of public record. The diary has been communicated to the House of Commons by the order of the House, and is now to be published in the form of a book. It is said that the diary is a very high opinion, and who was much with him, it may be remembered, during the San Remo conference. But it is not improbable that the publication of this section of the Emperor Frederick's diary will have an epilogue of engrossing enough interest."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN AMERICA. London, 24th October.—President Cleveland has approved of the bill for the total exclusion of Chinese from the United States, but suggests that Chinese now on the passage to America should be allowed to land if they possess certificates.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. London, 27th September.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate has reported favourably upon Senator Sherman's proposal for promoting friendly relations with Great Britain and Canada.

It is probable that the bill providing for retaliatory measures against Canada in connection with the fisheries dispute will be dropped.

London, 2nd October.—It is reported that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate is likely to advise Congress to urge President Cleveland to invite the Dominion of Canada to join the States.

Later.—It is believed that the Senate will advise the Government of the United States to assume the entire public debt of Canada in the event of a political union between the Dominion and the United States being brought about.

DEATH OF AN ASSASSIN. London, 2nd October.—News has been received of the death at Monte Video of Mr. W. G. Palgrave.

CHAMPIONSHIP SCULLING RACE. Sydney, 23rd September.—The sculling race between Peter Kemp, of the Hawkesbury River, and Edgar G. Rankin, of Toronto, Canada, for \$500 a side, and the championship of the world, took place over the champion course on the Parramatta River this afternoon, when Kemp unassistedly asserted his claim to the title of champion of the world, handed over to him by the former holder, William Beach, winning by 100 yds.

THE OUTBREAK AT ZANZIBAR. London, 27th September.—The rising against the Europeans has extended along the entire coast of Zanzibar. Several German officials have been murdered.

Rebels at Zanzibar have renounced allegiance to the Sultan of the coast, and the Sultan of Turkey has no power to transfer that portion of the east coast of Africa occupied by them to the control of the German Empire. The tribes are flocking to the coast in immense numbers. The Germans have been expelled from all places along the coast except Barganyo and Durban.

London, 30th September.—Most of

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
PROGRAMME OF THE SIXTH RIFLE
MEETING
TO BE
HELD AT KOWLOON,
ON
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1888.

AGGREGATE VALUE OF PRIZES.

Competitions open to All-comers.

1. ALL-COMERS.—1st Stage, distance 200 yards. 2nd Stage, distance 300 yards. No. of shots, seven at each. Entrance fee, 50 cents at each. Unlimited entries, but competitors not allowed to take more than one prize at each distance. 20 prizes, presented by the Association; aggregate value, \$122.00.

2. ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 800 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

3. ASSOCIATION.—FOR ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 900 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

4. CADER'S PRIZE.—Presented.—Open to pupils of Hongkong Public Schools under 16 years of age. Rifle, Rook Rifle under 10 Cal. Distance, 150 yards. No. of shots, 7 and one sighting shot. Four prizes.

Competitions open to Members.

5. PRESIDENT'S.—Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

6. QUEEN'S 1ST STAGE.—Distance, 200, 500 and 600 yards. No. of shots, seven at each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

7. QUEEN'S 2ND STAGE.—Distance, 500 and 600 yards. No. of shots, ten at 500 yards, fifteen at 600 yards. Two prizes.

8. QUEEN'S 3RD STAGE.—Distance, 800 and 900 yards. No. of shots, ten at each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

9. LADIES.—Open to Lady Members or their nominees. Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, none. Five prizes.

Aggregates open to All-comers.

10. VOLUNTARY AGGREGATE.—Restricted to efficient Volunteers, whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

11. CIVIL SERVICE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to members of the Civil Service whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Four prizes.

12. ALL-COMERS AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores in the two stages in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

13. LONG RANGE AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores in the 'Any Rifle' and 'Association' make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

Aggregates open to Members.

15. FANWELL CUP.—Silver cup presented by the Civilian Members of the Hongkong Rifle Association, open to the Officers of the 68th Regt., and to be won by the highest aggregate score made in the 1st Stage. Entrance fee, none.

16. NURSERY AGGREGATE.—Restricted to competitors who have never won a First or Second prize at any previous prize meeting in Hongkong, and whose respective scores in the 200 and 500 yards in the Queen's 1st Stage make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

17. HANDICAP AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores (with monthly challenge cup points added) at 200 and 500 yards in the Queen's 1st Stage make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

18. QUEEN'S AGGREGATE.—For competitors whose respective scores in the 'Queens three stages' make up the highest aggregate. 1st Stage, 200, 500 and 600 yards. 2nd Stage, 500 and 600 yards. 3rd Stage, 800 and 900 yards. 1st Prize, Silver Cup presented, value \$100. 3 money prizes.

Also, in connection with the above, 3 EXTRA MONEY PRIZES for aggregates in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd stages.

Also, A MATCH RIFLE with 30 rounds of ammunition, presented, for the competitor whose scores in 'All-comers,' 'President's,' and 'First' and 'Second Stages' make up the highest aggregate. Winner of Cup excluded from taking this prize. Entrance fee, \$2.00.

SWEET-STARTER at Running Man and Vanishing Target. Open to all-comers during the meeting. Prize, \$100.

Pools at 200, 500 yards and Saviour. Open to all comers, H.R. Rifle or Carbine.

Conditions etc.

1. To avoid delay, intending competitors are strongly advised to enter and obtain tickets for the various competitions before the date of the meeting. Application to be made to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Club.

2. Post entries will be accepted on the ground. Sight, Paper or sliding wind-gauges on above, are not allowed.

Persons wishing to join the H.R. Association should send their names, with that of proposer and seconder, to the Hon. Secretary not later than Thursday, noon, 8th November.

The above programme subject to alteration. Programmes will be issued in the course of two or three weeks.

A SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, October 6, 1888. 1682

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS.

BY
ERNEST J. EITEL, Ph.D., Tutor,
THIRD EDITION,
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW
BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALKER at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

SAILOR'S HOME.
ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or
FURNITURE will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 20, 1887.

Intimations.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCH

MORNING STAR

Runs DAILY as a Ferry Boat between
Poddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tai-Tai at the
following hours:—This Time Table will
take effect from the 1st JUNE, 1888.

LEAVES KOWLOON. LEAVES HONGKONG.

6.00 A.M.	6.30 A.M.
6.00	6.30
6.15	6.45
6.30	7.00
6.45	7.15
7.00	7.30
7.15	7.45
7.30	8.00
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5.30	6.00
5.45	6.15
6.00	6.30
6.15	6.45
6.30	7.00
6.45	7.15

* There will be no Launch on Monday
and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly
adhered to, except under unavoidable cir-
cumstances. In case of storm of weather,
this notice will be given of any stoppage.

PUBLICATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

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CHINA MAIL—Every Day.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE HOME MAIL.

IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure
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land issue was published fortnightly; but
as it was deemed of special importance that
a weekly budget of news should be prepared,
it was decided to issue it weekly. Sub-
scribers at Home, and those at the Coast
Ports and in the interior, who find the
Overland issue a convenient form of news-
paper for their perusal, will welcome the
change for the Overland China Mail, now a
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and Meetings, and all other news, are given
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among all China hands and others, both
at home and in the Far East, who do not
take the daily journals.

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to us.

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of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office. Price, \$1 each.
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama, on
SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 3 p.m.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
porting to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco . . . \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, . . . 350.00
available for 6 months . . . 325.00
To Liverpool . . . 325.00
To London . . . 330.00

To other European ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance
does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collec-
tor of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central,
O. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1888. 1750

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

HEVER, German steamer, Capt. Dethlefsen.—Siemssen & Co.

IRON, French barque, Capt. F. Béguinier.—Melchers & Co.

MOSTYNA, German schooner, Captain O. Kessler.—Siemssen & Co.

NERUPPA, British steamer, Capt. Thos. E. Giffert.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, October 6, 1888. 1679

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP,

BREMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 28th day of October,
1888, 10 a.m., at the Company's
Steamship NERUPPA, Capt. H. Surman
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE
and CARGO will leave this port as above,
calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon, Cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3
p.m. on the 27th October a.c. (Parcels
are not to be sent on board; they must be
sent at the Agency's Office). Contents and
Value of Packages to be Accompanied
and carried a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1888. 1637

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st October,
at Noon, the Company's Steam-
ship LAJMAN, Commandant VAGIER,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 30th October, 1888. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1888. 1756

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship GAELIC will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th
November, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco . . . \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, . . . 350.00
available for 6 months . . . 325.00
To Liverpool . . . 325.00
To London . . . 330.00

To other European ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

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and Japan to Europe.

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in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collec-
tor of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central,
O. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1888. 1750

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IRON, French barque, Capt. F. Béguinier.—Melchers & Co.

MOSTYNA, German schooner, Captain O. Kessler.—Siemssen & Co.

NERUPPA, British steamer, Capt. Thos. E. Giffert.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, October 6, 1888. 1679

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, commencing at

Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gaa Works.

2. From Gaa Works to Jardine's Wharf.

3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.

6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.

7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

9. From East Point to North Point.

10. Kowloon Wharves.

11. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessels Name.

Albany

Andrey

Ancona

Angers

Anton

Apennine

Patagonia

Falkenberg

Fooksang

Ghaize

Glenorchy

Haitan

Heaver

Independence

Laertes

Moltis